AUGUST 11, 1917 FIVE CENTS

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress. Copyright, 1917, by The Woman Citizen Corporation.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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Attention! Attention!! Attention!!!

Attention is called to the fact that from this date no subscription to the *Woman Citizen* will be taken for less than one year. The cost of the magazine makes trial subscriptions prohibitive.

Only full year subscriptions will be accepted.

And those only when accompanied by payment in advance.

No club offers will be made or accepted.

All subscriptions sent in must be accompanied by payment in advance. Send cash, money order, or New York draft. We have to pay 10c. exchange on all personal checks.

Subscriptions sent in by agents must also be accompanied by payment in advance.

No commissions allowed on renewals.

Upon the completion of the revision of our subscription lists all delinquents will be dropped without further notice.

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Renewals must be accompanied by payment, or names must be dropped.

Please keep in mind that the *Woman Citizen's* cost is not covered by the price charged for it.

In order to keep that price at $1.00 all involved book-keeping and all billing must be done away with, and our lists be put and kept on a strictly cash basis.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2. and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report favorably, "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of." Representative Raker's resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House.

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AUGUST 18th NUMBER

of the

WOMAN CITIZEN

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The Business End of Housekeeping
Economy or Parsimony?
Our Own Fashion Feature
A.S.B.'s Thoughts on Cookery
Your Pocket and the Merchant's

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 11, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

South Reverses Itself on State Rights

ONCE again Southern members of Congress have given an illustration of the growth of the South away from the doctrine of state rights. As in the case of other votes on the memorable subject in other sessions of Congress, the recent votes in the Senate on prohibition by federal amendment polled a big contingent of votes from Southern Senators. And not from the fringes, but fair out of the heart of the Southland came this abrogation of old-time Southern gospel. Mississippi, for instance, and South Carolina might be expected to stand and deliver for state rights in any crisis involving the issue. Not so on the prohibition amendment. Senators from both states voted for federal jurisdiction over it.

When the bill is taken up in the House this same abandonment of the historical Southern position will be notable. It is, in fact, a Southerner, Representative Webb, of North Carolina, who is known as the father of the federal prohibition bill in the House. And he will get up and plead for federal decision on it, as will other Southern Representatives, quite as if they had never heard of state rights.

In view of all which it is to be hoped that the intelligence of women will never again be flouted by recourse to the state rights argument on the part of Southern members of Congress. Argument against federal legislation in the case of woman suffrage fearfully weakens argument for federal legislation in the case of prohibition. Argument for federal legislation in the case of prohibition inevitably strengthens argument for woman suffrage by federal enactment. It's a poor argument that reverses itself at the convenience of the proponent.

Excuses Only

SPEAKING at Bangor, Maine, recently, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt set forth that there are no longer any real arguments against woman suffrage; there are only excuses. "The latest excuse suggested is that the women of Maine and New York are not to be given the vote because certain women in Washington have conducted themselves in a manner unpleasing to the general sentiment of the times. This is the argument:

"Since some women are engaged in picketing some of the time, all women should be disfranchised for all time.

"Equally sound would be the argument that because some men have burned a Negro quarter in East St. Louis, and because some men have burned a man alive, and because some men have instigated race riots in Chester, Pa., and because some men of the I. W. W. organization are threatening to burn forests and crops in the Northwest in order to prevent shipbuilding and keep food from the Allies, all men should be forever disfranchised."

Anti-Suffragist Governor Indicted

GOVERNOR JAMES E. FERGUSON of Texas has been indicted for misappropriation of public funds, diversion of public funds and embezzlement. This is the same Governor Ferguson who, at the Democratic Convention in St. Louis, quoted the Bible to sustain his opposition to woman suffrage, introduced a report against woman suffrage and defended it in a speech flowery with Southern oratory and Biblical quotations.

An Eye for an Eye, and a Vote for a Vote

WHOSE fault is it that the Teutons shell London and kill innocent children? Well, whose should it be but women's? Hear the London Daily Express prove it:

"Let us clear our hearts from confusion and our tongues of cant and say plainly what is true, that the air raid was an atrocity deliberately inflicted by the mothers of Germany on the mothers of England. The German mother has not only not discouraged air raids, she has rejoiced in them.

"Even admitting that the German woman is not, and never has been a free woman in the sense and in the measure in which the English, the American, or the French woman is free, can it be thought that if she had vehemently opposed a form of warfare which made the destruction of child life in the country of the enemy a probable and even an inevitable conclusion, the most arbitrary government in the world would have dared to practice it?"

By all means let us clear our hearts of confusion and our tongues of cant and let us, for once, say just what is true. When did the Imperial German Government ever permit German mothers to make any suggestions to it, vehemently or otherwise? Speaking of a country where even the men of the lower parliament may talk and talk, without power of deciding anything, and where women may not even talk, where their talk will disturb the Government, the reasonable male mind of the Daily Express must acknowledge that it is talking buncombe.

Getting right down to bottom facts, just how much power have

the "free" women of England or the "free" women of France had in the war policies of their nations? They have had no vote. They have had no representation in Parliament. They have not even had a voice in war councils.

And now that one is at the game of being honest, how much weight attaches to the opinion of women in the war policies of the land of the free and the home of the brave?

When the women of warring nations have a direct voice in the war councils of nations it will be time enough to begin saddling them with responsibility for war horrors.

Taxation without representation is no more unbearable than responsibility without authority.

Lucy Stone's Birthday

ON August 13, suffragists in many parts of the country will celebrate the birthday of Lucy Stone, "the morning star of the woman's rights movement." Before the first convention was held or the first society organized, she started out, lonely and brave, and travelled up and down the country, preaching the good gospel of equal rights with a simple eloquence under which the hearts of her hearers melted like wax.

It is not necessary to repeat here the story of her beautiful life. But it may be of interest at this time to recall some incidents in it that bear upon food production and the elimination of waste.

While hardly more than a baby, Lucy followed her farmer father to plant pumpkin seeds in the hills where he had planted corn. The children were expected to take this share in the production of food as soon as they were old enough to count the number of pumpkin seeds that ought to be put in. She often recalled the abundance of food that there was on the farm in her childhood; but this plenty went hand-in-hand with thrift and a strict avoidance of waste. A letter written by her as a young girl expresses amazement at the amount of good food that she had seen thrown away in a neighbor's garbage pail.

Later, when she had a home of her own, she was careful to see that every person and every animal was well fed. She was an admirable cook and an accomplished housekeeper, putting up all the fruits and drying all the herbs in their season. To the end of her life, all the soap used in the family was made at home. She liked her home-made soap better than any that she could buy. She constantly taught that it was a sin to waste anything that could be used. It would delight her heart if she could see the widespread campaign that is now being made for the elimination of waste.

On her deathbed she gave directions for preparing the favorite dish of a guest who was expected, and calmly told her daughter what food to provide for the relatives who would come to the funeral. Her last articulate words were, "Make the world better."

One of her reasons for urging suffrage was to do away with the enormous waste of time and strength that is inevitable when women are forced to work for needful reforms by indirect methods only. The granting of equal suffrage will mean an immense elimination of waste.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, too, was a capable housekeeper, looking well to the feeding of her family, and Susan B. Anthony, as a young woman, was noted for her skill in cooking and housewifery.

It is 99 years since Lucy Stone was born. Today the cause for which she gave her life is touching its triumph. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, and the victory is here; and that victory will help to banish from the world both hunger and waste.

A. S. B.

Do We Want Autocracy?

THE war has led to much talk about theories of government. In Germany, England, Austria, Hungary and elsewhere, a struggle is going on to enlarge the franchise. This is watched with interest in America, and has given rise to a good deal of discussion in our newspapers as to how large a share of suffrage the men in the different countries already possess, and how far it falls short of what they ought to have.

It is generally taken for granted in these discussions that universal suffrage (for men) is the correct thing, and that any man who is debarred from a vote is distinctly wronged, unless some very good reason can be shown for treating him as an exception. There is no trace of the idea that "the ballot is not a privilege, but a burden." There is no word of the anti-feminist slogan, "Suffrage is not a right of anybody."

The interest felt in the proposed electoral reforms in Germany has been especially keen. When these are under discussion, nobody says that political representation is "wholly a matter of expediency." With practical unanimity, the American press has condemned the present system, whereby about one-fourth of the men elect about three-fourths of the Reichstag—condemned it not merely as inexpedient, but as unfair.

It is now proposed that men shall have equal suffrage in electing the Reichstag. A great New York paper points out that, even after this change has been made, Germany will still be an autocracy, because the decisions of the Reichstag can still be vetoed by the upper house, whose members are appointed by the monarchs of the various German states. This same New York paper is never tired of telling women that indirect influence is all the representation they can possibly need. The Reichstag has enormous indirect influence in Germany; but where the rights of men are concerned, the editor sees clearly that influence is not enough—that any persons are living under an autocracy when they are debarred from all share in the final and authoritative decision of public questions.

Let us do away with the moss-grown restriction that still bars half of our own people from their rightful share in the government. In the United States, autocracy is out of place. In the twentieth century, it is out of date.

A. S. B.

Patriotism in War and Peace

A STRIKING instance of practical patriotism has just been given by the women of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Vancouver this year has a tremendous berry crop. So many of the men have enlisted that two-thirds of the berries threatened to spoil for want of any one to harvest them. It was proposed to import an army of Chinese coolies under contract, to do the picking. Then the women came to the rescue. They said:

"If you import coolies, you will bring more mouths to eat up our food supply, and most of the money that the coolies earn will be spent out of the country. We will furnish an army of women and girls to do the picking."

Women of all classes took hold of the work as a patriotic service, women rich and poor, educated and ignorant. Girls just out of college are toiling side by side with the daughters of the poorest laborers. Two thousand women are now at work in the Vancouver berry fields. They are proving excellent pickers, and they are praised on all sides. No one even hints that they are "out of their sphere."

But when the next election day comes, and these same women go to the polls, to cast their ballots, an outcry will be raised that they are unsexing themselves and neglecting their homes. It will not be raised in British Columbia; the men of that huge province, including the soldiers in the field, voted for equal suffrage by a majority that swept every district. They are pleased with what they have done, and they will not be the less pleased because the women have since saved the fruit crop. The complaint will be made by irrational opponents of equal rights in the United States. They think it is all right for thousands of women to put on trousers and spend weeks away from home in the berry fields, but believe that those same homes will go to wreck if those same women go away for an hour or two once a year to cast a vote.

It is just as truly a patriotic duty to cast a vote for good government in time of peace as to harvest the crops or to fight at the front in time of war. Before every election, the press, the pulpit and Good Government Associations join in assuring us of the fact. Then why should women be blamed for wishing to render this patriotic service on election day, when they are praised for undertaking other kinds of patriotic service that take them "out of the home" for a vastly longer time?

A. S. B.

A Noteworthy Celebration

A TABLET was unveiled recently in Cheyenne, Wyoming, to mark the building in which the earliest woman suffrage bill was passed in 1869. The occurrence deserves more than a passing mention. It is a truly historic occasion.

The tablet was put up by the Cheyenne Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the East, until very recent years, the members of the D. A. R. have had the reputation of being highly conservative on this question; but in Wyoming they fully realize the distinction that belongs to their State as the birth place and cradle of full suffrage for women.

Dr. W. B. Gray, who made the opening address, predicted that nations yet unborn would visit the spot, as a shrine of freedom, marking the beginning of a movement destined to spread throughout the world.

Mrs. Maurice Groshon, regent of the D. A. R. who had suggested the tablet, spoke of the enthusiasm with which the Cheyenne women had taken up the plan. She said, in part:

"Woman suffrage came to Wyoming as an indirect result of the Civil War, and it is highly fitting that the unveiling of this tablet should occur at a time when, as the result of a great upheaval, women are capably filling many important positions formerly held by men in the countries of Europe.

"This tablet not only indicates the spot where a wise and just law was enacted, but it stands as a beacon light on a trail which reaches far back into the Dark Ages, from the abode of the cave man. Over this narrow pathway women have wearily journeyed through long centuries."

Mrs. Groshon said that the dignified and irreproachable way in which Wyoming women had exercised their right had helped the women of other States to get the vote.

Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard of the State University, spoke of the enormous spread of equal suffrage since its adoption by Wyoming in 1869, and the especially rapid advance during the last twelve months. She paid a tribute to Catherine Breshkovsky, who had done so much to make freedom in Russia "a reality instead of a nightmare." She said of women's war service:

"These days of strife have proved to be woman's opportunity to demonstrate to the world her loyalty, ability and willingness not only to help make a nation, but to preserve that nation. War is an abhorrent process to woman, but she has not entered into her work in any half-hearted way, for she is ever loyal, gives her service, donates her money, and offers the supreme sacrifice, her life."

Ex-Gov. Joseph W. Carey made a long and interesting historical address, reviewing his 48 years' experience of equal suffrage in Wyoming. He recalled the fact that the Territorial Legislature of 1869 was made up wholly of Democrats: "Neither Republicans, Independents, Socialists, or any other party save the Democratic, had a voice in its deliberations."

It was a Republican Governor, however, John A. Campbell, who vetoed the speedy attempt to repeal the suffrage law. Ex-Gov. Carey said:

"The influence of Wyoming's women made itself felt almost immediately, and the political meetings since held have been conducted with a great deal more decorum, and have proved themselves the means of educating the people. Thanks to the care and good judgment exercised by the women of the State, the elections themselves have become more orderly and dignified, and women have convinced those willing to be convinced that nature has qualified them to participate wisely in the government of themselves and in the government of others.

"It is claimed today that the great world war which now shocks civilization to its very foundations had its inception in the struggle between democracy on one side and the claims of the autocrats of Europe on the other. The signs of the times point to a victory for democracy and its principles. Woman suffrage is only carrying out the further extension of the democratic ideas throughout the world.

"If our United States remains under the republican form of government—and it will—not many years will elapse before women will have full political and civil rights in every State of the Union."

Suffragists would do well to send for the Cheyenne *Leader* of July 24, which gives the speeches in full.

A. S. B.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, Honorary President of the N. A. W. S. A.

Dr. Shaw at the University of Va.

Probably the highest point of enthusiasm in the fifteen years of the Summer School of the University of Virginia was reached on a recent evening, when Dr. Anna Howard Shaw spoke in Cabell Hall. Despite the new responsibility placed upon her, and her arduous work this spring, she was never more witty, wise and powerful, and she held and thrilled, oblivious of heat and fatigue, the twelve hundred students of the Summer School and many more hundred citizens of Charlottesville and the surrounding country.

She began with the history of the organization of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and told of the work planned by it now being carried out by the women's organizations of the country. She went on to the splendid tale of the work of the European women, and the intense desire of the women of this country to serve. With her clearsightedness she made plain that whatever the necessity upon us, and however wide the new paths open war work for women, the work without which this war will not be won, is her own old work, after all. To build up homes and keep them pure; to bear and rear children; to educate youth; to protect women and children from exploitation; to uphold moral and spiritual forces; to see that food is provided for our boys in Europe, and to help to keep them there; to hearten them and to teach them that women are not weaklings, but able to fight their own fight bravely; to realize that each woman can serve best by doing the thing she can do best rather than the thing she would like to do—to do these things is to be loyal and patriotic. Speaking to an audience composed largely of teachers, she urged them to keep the schools open and the standards high.

From woman's part in war, she turned to their struggle for freedom as part of the long fight for the realization of democracy, the culmination of human desire in government; in which, for nations as for individuals, there shall be at last, neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, male nor female, but humanity; one in the spirit of the divine.

She never rose to a finer close. Earlier in her speech, speaking of the flag, she had said that in every red stripe we should see the blood men had shed for democracy, in every white one, the shining purity of the ideal, in every star on its blue field hope for the future of humanity. When she ended there was a storm of applause, and then, spontaneously, the great audience rose, and sang the Star Spangled Banner, fit expression of the profound feeling she had aroused.

ROBERTA WELLFORD.

Who Shall Vote for National Executives and Electors

By Sarah Wambaugh

THE doctrine of "states rights" is an excellent one for state issues. But the question of who is to vote for the President and Congress of the United States is not a state but a national issue. That the Constitution should have left it to each state to settle argues not for logic but for expediency. If it had not been so arranged in 1787 it would have been far more difficult to induce the individual states to enter the Union. The Constitution in this case reflected the political needs of the then current situation, and especially the necessity of catering to the jealous spirit of state sovereignty and of local self-interest, as far as it was compatible with closer union.

But expediency no longer makes this demand. The closer union has long been an accomplished fact. And it is high time to examine this constitutional provision from the point of view of logic and principle.

It would seem both logical and just that the state Constitution or Legislature should regulate the qualifications for voting for any state office, legislative or executive. But it is equally illogical that men who are elected as executives or legislators for the whole nation should be elected under a franchise as to which only one state of the forty-eight has had any say. For instance, under the present arrangement the people of Massachusetts are governed by laws made not only by Congressmen from Massachusetts, but also by Congressmen from Missouri, Texas, Oregon and forty-four other states. Yet the voters of Massachusetts have no way whatever of protecting themselves against the regulations under which Congressmen from forty-seven other states may be elected, and, beyond the confines of Massachusetts, no say as to what illiterate or vicious members of the community may vote for those Congressmen. Nor is this a matter of merely academic interest. For it is the fact that nine of those states allow men to vote who have not become citizens of the United States. They need have resided here only from six months to a year, varying with the different states, and have signified their intention of becoming citizens in course of time—an intention which they need never carry out. This is, of course, an utterly indefensible situation. Happily it serves to sharpen the point of the question at issue, namely, Why should this national question be left to the state to settle? Of what avail is it that the men of Massachusetts, or any one other state, attempt to safeguard the election of Congressmen by establishing tests of citizenship and education as necessary to the franchise? These safeguards affect only sixteen Congressmen out of the four hundred and forty, only two Senators out of the ninety-six, who together make a great part of the laws under which the people of Massachusetts live.

The situation is not only utterly illogical. It is directly contrary to the fundamental principle of republican government, which is that the people who are legislated for should be the same people who fix the conditions under which their legislators are elected. This is the underlying principle of the doctrine of state rights. But like all good principles it works both ways. When applied to questions of national issues it necessitates the concession of national jurisdiction.

The only just and logical way to determine the qualifications for voting for President, Senators and Representatives is by national action. The method to be pursued in securing national action is laid down by the Constitution. It is by federal amendment.

In Ohio

A new Ohio suffrage organization has been added to the suffrage forces in Madison County, Ohio. The name of the new comer is The Madison County Suffrage Association. The Woman's Elective Franchise Association, on the ground for twenty-three years, holds out the right hand of fellowship to the new organization.

The New Women of Cherry Blossom Land

As Described by Kimura Komaku, Japan's Leading Suffragist

KIMURA KOMAKU, leading suffragist of Japan, has come to New York to acquaint herself with Occidental conditions and particularly to learn how American women are going about the business of getting the vote. With her husband and her small son she was a recent visitor at national suffrage headquarters. She is going to stay in this country until she has mastered English and found out all she wants to know. Then she is going back to Japan to resume her fight for "woman's place in the sun."

Hear her tell her story in her own words, duly rendered into English:

"I have been fighting for woman suffrage in Japan for about five years now, but I can do no more at the present time," she said through an interpreter. "I have failed for the time being—partly through lack of funds to continue the fight, partly because of government opposition, and partly because I myself did not quite know how I should go about it.

"I am the editor of a woman's magazine in Tokyo and through this organ I sought to establish a woman's suffrage society. Three very brilliant women were associated with me in this attempt, the wife of a high official, a woman doctor of law, a woman physician and a woman professor of mathematics. The wife of the official deserted us at the insistence of her husband; we struggled along for a while; then the others also left me. Their interest in suffrage threatened their respective positions. The work, therefore, is temporarily discontinued. But I know what can be done. I know what will be done. And I shall never give up.

"Modern Japan is a wonderful nation—wonderful indeed in view of the fact that less than fifty years ago no hint of the world's readjustments troubled its long sleep. But modern Japan, unfortunately, is 'a man's world'—its women have no part in its great entry into civilization. There are isolated instances, of course, of women who have emancipated themselves. We have great women teachers, great women writers, great women doctors, and a few great women lawyers. But for the most part the woman of Japan occupies the same position she did fifty years ago. Few careers are open to women in Japan. The stage more than any other career, however, offers to woman a chance to acquaint herself with the times and their character. Only the women of the stage have an opportunity to talk to men of affairs. The wives are not thus honored. So it has come about that the actress now occupies a place in Japan analogous to that occupied in Greece of old by women of the Aspasia type. That is to say she is admitted as an equal to man's society. She often entertains in her dressing-room or at supper, after the play is done, men of letters, men of rank, chancellors, envoys, generals, officials. She is treated with respect. She is allowed to mingle in the discussion—whatever it is. Her opinion is often worth while and it is often listened to. So we find in the Japanese actress a woman conversant with the big issues of the day, a woman who is given the chance to broaden and grow. In this way I came to know that there were women on the other side of the world fighting for liberty of thought and action and creed. You see, I am an actress and thus I learned much that the stay-at-home wife of the merchant never dreams exists.

"I have been on the stage ever since I was four years of age. The Japanese actress is trained for her profession like an athlete. She must know how to juggle and to dance and walk on her hands. She must have absolute muscular control. She is taught expression with her A, B, C's. Acting is no haphazard affair with the Japanese actress, as it too often is with the American actress. It is a long, arduous schooling for a definite end—the interpretation of the old epic dramas. For myself, I have played also most of Shakespeare's heroines and nearly all the great modern roles—La Tosca, Monna Vanna, Camille. I have a repertory of 500 plays. I manage two theatres—the Kimura Komaku Theatre and the Tokiwaza, both in Tokyo. I am also the editor of the magazine I told you of, so you see that I am not idle.

"But how I envy the American woman her freedom! When my work has gone wrong and my weariness has been great I have looked toward the day when we, too, would have our freedom, and new courage has come to me to continue the battle for the women of my race.

KIMURA KOMAKU.

"It is being hampered at every turn, merely because I am a woman, that is so discouraging in Japan. I feel that I must make all the women of Japan realize that 'liberty for woman' is no idle dream. Most of them look at me aghast when I speak of it. It is not 'nice' to discuss such things. The very virtuous shudder and change the subject. But there are those who come back to me quietly, privately, and ask new wistful questions and plead with me to tell them more. So you see we have made a beginning.

"When I first began to speak in public there were often demonstrations against me, but I persevered. I worked on the stage, published my magazine, and made public addresses until my health gave out. So I decided to come to this country and increase my knowledge. I feared that I might be on the wrong track. But since talking to some of the great suffrage leaders in America I am full of new courage and new hope. I shall carry with me a great message of encouragement when I go back.

"I am told that a dancing suffragist is something that America does not quite understand. After all, have you not suffragists in the other arts? We all have to have some means of a livelihood while we fight for our ideals. To my mind there is nothing more beautiful than dancing, and I have had much happiness and much satisfaction in rearranging the strains of folk dances of a long past Japan into definite shape. Very few know the secrets of these old steps. They are jealously guarded, the secret being passed down from dancer to dancer. There are three dancing schools in Japan—that is, three separate schools of dancing—and I have taken a little from each school and made up a program of them which I hope to show to American audiences some time."

Catholic Women Urge Federal Amendment

At the National Convention of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, which met in Atlantic City recently, a committee of women from the suffrage states held a meeting and telegraphed a resolution to President Wilson asking him to use his influence to get Congress to pass a Federal Amendment which will enfranchise all the women of the United States.

The telegram was signed by Mrs. Lucy A. Casey, Mrs. Mary C. Wirtz, Mrs. Margaret V. Day, Miss Nellie Kerns, Mrs. Katherine Desmond, all of Denver; Mrs. C. Whelan, Los Angeles; Mrs. John J. Dillon, Kansas City, Kansas; Mrs. J. E. Young, Seattle, and Mrs. Mae Marbeaz, Butte, Montana.

Two Interesting Arkansas Women

By Mrs. Sam Wassell

MRS. FRANK W. GIBB

Suffrage organization in Arkansas is rapidly taking on form along political lines. As president of the Political Equality League of Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. Frank W. Gibb called the women of Pulaski County into an "Equal Suffrage County Central Committee." Assisted by Miss Josephine Miller, she has organized every ward and precinct in Little Rock and Argenta.

The Pulaski County Central Committee viewed this organization so favorably that they passed a resolution inviting the Equal Suffrage County Central Committee to affiliate with their political organization. The women hope to take an active part in the spring primaries, at which time the county and state officers will be elected.

MISS GERTRUDE WATKINS

Miss Gertrude Watkins of Arkansas is one of the able young organizers for the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Miss Watkins has been active in state and national suffrage work for the last four years. One of the reasons that urged her forward into this activity was finding that in extension work for the Y. W. C. A. her hands were tied when she tried to help create better conditions for working women. She is at present active in Maine under the aegis of the National Suffrage Association, trying to help win the vote for Maine women on September 10.

Wanted—Commonplace Workers

Mrs. Catherine Breshkovsky, "the Grandmother of the Russian revolution," lately addressed a big meeting called in Moscow by the League to Promote Equal Rights for Women. She believes in woman suffrage as a matter of course. After a great ovation she said, in part:

"You have received me as a heroine. As a matter of fact, you have never heard of anything heroic done by me, unless it be that all my life I have held my post like a faithful soldier and have done my work quietly. At that, I could not do it all the time. Thirty-three years of prison and of Siberia kept me practically idle; only eleven years of 'underground' life gave me the opportunity to engage in the active work as my heart dictated. And that was not heroic work; it was ordinary, everyday work, yet the kind of work the people need.

"There is no need of heroic deeds. Unfortunately, many inactive persons imagine that it is necessary to do something wonderful, heroic—that one is either to sit in passive idleness, or else to ascend to the summit of a lofty mountain and there perform an act of such extraordinary heroism as would reverberate throughout the world. In consequence, these people sit idly at home and do nothing.

"To be sure, there are certain times and certain emergencies that demand and produce great talents, prodigious powers of mind and action, heroic deeds. But I want you to bear in mind that there is a great deal of work to be done in ordinary times—ordinary, not heroic, work that has to be done, that is of great importance and is much needed.

"My greatest treasure is my infinite love for the people. Many of those who worked and suffered with me shared that treasure. Only I have been more fortunate in that I happened to have a stronger constitution and survived, while the others succumbed. We all aimed at bringing light and freedom to the people. Now it is the duty of the survivors to work harder for the realization of that aim.

"It is my desire now to organize a great publishing house for the purpose of producing and circulating among the plain people the sort of literature they need—the books to be written in the simplest language, so that any one can understand. It is likewise necessary to organize a corps of young people to engage in disseminating the literature throughout the length and breadth of the land. Within a few days I shall begin to work along these lines. I may, perhaps, be granted the use of a railroad car—I have no home—and travel from one end of Russia to the other, to meet and speak to those who need our word and deed."

The example set by the "Little Grandmother" should bring fresh zeal to all who are working in the suffrage campaign. It has been well said that "success is one part inspiration and four-fifths perspiration." The world situation to-day should surely be enough to inspire us; and if we put in the needed amount of perspiration, nation-wide suffrage is now in plain sight.

A. S. B.

From the President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, London, Eng.

"This is just a line to thank you for the *Woman Citizen* and to congratulate you most heartily upon its appearance and contents as an outcome and development of the Woman's Journal."—MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, London, England.

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An International Journal of Fundamental Democracy

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise said:

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The cause of mankind is trembling in the balance. The events of the next few months are of greater interest to you than the events during any other period of your life. The Public is presenting its readers with an interpretation of the news of each week. You should read it for able, non-partisan discussion of political, economic and social problems; for information about the Single Tax, Direct Legislation, Public Ownership of Public Utilities, Commission Government, Free Trade, and Internationalism; and for a concise, lucid history of the important events of the week—written for busy liberal-minded people.

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THE PUBLIC, 122 E. 37th St., New York

War Openings for Women

The Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense is compiling information concerning all the fields opened to women as a result of the war.

* * *

The General Russian Union for the Formation of a Voluntary Army is being deluged with demands from women who want to enlist. The women may be sent to a point outside Petrograd, for drilling.

* * *

The position of coroner may be eliminated in New York city. An examination for the post of Chief Medical Examiner is to be held, and men and women physicians will be eligible.

* * *

It is safe to forecast that many doors hitherto closed to women will swing wide to admit them, as a result of this world war. The Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, after fifty years of "male exclusiveness," decided at a recent faculty meeting to admit women to their courses.

Party Politics and the Federal Suffrage Amendment

IN the Senate last week—as in the House eight weeks ago—the federal suffrage amendment was in danger of becoming the football of party politics. Minority Senators, anxious to seize the initiative which has been held by the majority party through the latter's control of committees, moved that the committee be discharged from consideration of the suffrage amendment because it has not yet made a report on the measure.

The party fight that followed within the committee occupied an hour and a half on the Senate floor on Wednesday, August 1. On the Republican side were Senator Cummins, of Iowa, seconded by Senator Johnson, of California, both suffragists, and both members of the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, and Senator Jones, of Washington, another member of the commitee. Senator Jones, of New Mexico, Democrat, chairman of the Committee, who himself had introduced the federal suffrage amendment in the present Congress, and Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, also of the committee, took part on the Democratic side.

The federal amendment, or Senate Joint Resolution, No. 2, introduced by Chairman Jones the day Congress opened for the special session, was duly referred to his Committee, hearings were held in April and in May, and word was given to the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association that a favorable report would be made during the present session. It proved, a little later, that the report might be unanimously favorable, if made at an auspicious moment, although, because of the war program, no vote was slated for this special session.

Since that time, however, the picket tactics employed at Washington have been made the basis of a reaction of sentiment in Congress, and Senator Jones held that it would be unwise to test the unanimity of his committee by asking them to sign the favorable report until the adverse feeling had subsided. He sets forth that his committee is no longer unanimous, and that the auspicious moment to make the report has not arrived.

But Senator Jones is a Democrat, as are a majority of his committee. And there seems to be a growing conviction on the part of the Republican leaders that the suffrage amendment is far too big a prize to allow the Democrats to get away with. In the House some eight weeks ago, this feeling led Minority Leader Mann to move the discharge of the Judiciary Committee from consideration of it, in order to put the amendment upon the calendar on Republican initiative instead of Democratic. This move gave the Democrats, who were prepared to outplay their opponents, a chance to snatch the initiative back by forcing a vote upon the measure, which action would have assured a party advantage, though premature so far as the interests of suffrage were concerned. Disaster was averted in the House at that crisis by Mrs. Catt's insistence to Democratic leaders that suffrage be put before purely party interest.

Senator Cummins' move in the Senate last week was very similar to Mr. Mann's, and was seconded by Senator Johnson, of California. Had his motion to discharge the Senate Committee on Suffrage from consideration of the suffrage amendment been carried, the amendment would automatically have come upon the calendar, where it could be called up for action at any time. The parliamentary wrangle which ensued over the motion and the debate on the motion itself consumed the entire time on that day during which the question could be considered, so that the motion was not put to a vote and Senator Cummins' effort was frustrated for the present.

To get the amendment on the calendar is, of course, in itself desirable. But both Senate and House have now shown that the initiative on suffrage is accounted so big a party advantage that it is a temptation to each party to try to score with it against the other. What devolves upon suffragists in the circumstances is to insure that the amendment shall come to vote on its own merits, so that it may command its full support, both Republican and Democratic, and not be victimized by any division along party lines because of party tactics indulged in by party leaders for party motives.

At the present writing Senator Cummins' intentions have not been positively disclosed. His fight so far has been, as already indicated, a committee fight, although it occupied enough time on the floor of the Senate the other day to reveal its partisan character. The occasion of his attack upon the Democratic chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, Senator Jones, of New Mexico, was the latter's failure to call a committee meeting on a specific date at Senator Cummins' request on three days' notice.

As Senator Cummins states it:

"Last week, possibly Friday or Saturday of last week, I went to the chairman of the committee and told him it seemed to me that under the circumstances we ought to have a report. . . . I asked him if he would not call a meeting of the committee on Monday, but his engagements prevented it. He then promised me, if I understood him, that he would call a meeting for Wednesday. For some reason, which the chairman has not disclosed to me, he did not call a meeting of the committee for Wednesday, nor did he make any communication to me about it. He gave no reason for his failure to do what I understood him to promise to do. Thereupon yesterday, Wednesday, I made the motion which is now before the Senate."

Senator Jones in reply, stated that he had not been able to call the meeting of his committee on three days' notice, as requested by Senator Cummins, because, as a member of the Finance Committee, then at work upon the revenue bill, he had been in session with that committee every day, and until that committee had disposed of the war revenue bills, he would be unable to hold a meeting of the woman suffrage committee. This, Senator Jones said, he had explained to Senator Cummins, at the same time promising, not to call a meeting Wednesday, but as soon as the Finance Committee work was completed, which, it appeared, would be the week of August 6.

"It has been my purpose," stated Senator Jones, "and I still intend, to bring in a report from the committee at some time during the present session. I hope to do so as soon as I am able to get around to the work."

Presbyterians Want Women's Votes in National Crisis

When the Presbyterian Church of the United States met in Dallas, Texas, for its Annual General Assembly, it passed with a large favoring majority the following woman suffrage resolution:

"WHEREAS, In our history the influence of women has been invaluable in all such moral reforms as temperance and honest government; and

"WHEREAS, The Presbyterian Church believes in utilizing every possible force in the new and larger work lying before this country; and

"WHEREAS, We recognize that Christian wives and mothers should be given an opportunity to assist in the great work of introducing into civic life more of the true spirit of practical Christianity; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That we, the Commissioners to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, assert our belief in the justice, wisdom and righteousness of the enfranchisement of the women of our country."

WOMEN ATTENTION!
If you wish to earn very good money write for an interview. Organizer, 167 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Correction

A membership of 500,000 was imputed to the Woman Suffrage Party of New York city in a recent number of the *Woman Citizen*. The item should have read the Woman Suffrage Party of New York State.

THE BOOK STALL

Problems of the Immigrant Girl

Just now, when a part of the suffrage program for war service to the government is Americanization of the alien, a book comes opportunely to the suffrage book shelf, *The Immigrant and the Community*, by Grace Abbott.

Miss Abbott is director of the Immigrants' Protective League of Chicago, and a resident of Hull House. She brings to her task careful observation and the sympathy which vitalizes her pages. She is a native Nebraskan and was graduated from a Nebraska college. Later she studied at the University of Chicago, where she took a doctor's degree in political economy. She is now staff lecturer on immigration at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.

Some of her chapters on "the problems of the immigrant girl," "the immigrant and industrial democracy," "the education of the immigrant," will furnish substantial help for the suffragist who is doing her suffrage war service bit on the Americanization Committee of her club.

The Immigrant and the Community, Grace Abbott. The Century Co. Net, $1.50.

The Spirit's Splendid Daring

When Mr. Albert Rhys Williams went out to the war zone in 1914 as correspondent for the *Outlook*, he fell into the spy-hunting craze on German frontiers. Some of his most thrilling experiences happened when he was taken for an English, and later, for a German spy. This was the period of Belgian flight and Mr. Williams has a glib pen and a good power of portrayal. His *In the Claws of the German Eagle* is full of graphic incident and pathos, not without the humor which was possible still in 1914. As the narrative progresses, there is less humor and more of the grimness which has settled down upon the whole world now.

One of Mr. Williams's incidents which may have some such perennial hold on the imagination of readers as Daudet's story of the Alsatian school-room, is that of a woman cottager on the terrible line of march between Liège and Visé. On this line of March Belgian homes were razed and tragedy followed tragedy. This one peasant woman saved her little vine-covered home with buckets of water and a pleasant smile. She stood by the side of the road as the thirsty Uhlans came along and held out cups of water. One by one the soldiers broke rank and snatched her proffered cup. Perhaps a dozen men tore off their helmets and made signs to the woman to wet the sponge inside which they held out to her. A mounted officer spied the oasis and came to have his horse watered. Bucket after bucket was commandeered from the houses of neighbors who had fled. When the officer tried to talk with her in the language of signs, they both failed "and both laughed, though I thought," says Mr. Williams, "her mirth was a bit forced. I do not remember any finer episode than that enacted in this region where the sky was red with flames from the neighbors' houses and the lintels red with blood from their veins. A frail little soul with only spiritual weapons, she fought for her hearth against a venging host in arms; facing those rough, war-stained men, she forced her trembling body to outward calm and graciousness. Her nerve was not unappreciated. Not one soldier returned his cup without a word of thanks and a look of admiration.

"Three months later, passing through this region as a prisoner, I glimpsed the little cottage still standing in its plot by the flowing river. I want to visit it again after the war. It will always be to me a shrine of the spirit's splendid daring."

In the Claws of the German Eagle, Albert Rhys Williams. E. P. Dutton & Co., N. Y. $1.50.

Contribution to War Bibliography

A library dealing with subjects which concern women and children in the war is one of the features of the work being done by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. This library, which is international in scope, is being made by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, a member of the Committee.

The library will offer information on women in industry, child labor superimposed by war conditions, social settlement work during the war, girls' clubs, the maintenance of industrial standards in regard to conditions, hours and wages of women and children, legislation to meet the needs incident to the war, etc.

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA!!

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE *for the* INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS *of the*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WAR WORK

PETITION THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO DEMAND THE FOLLOWING

STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

1. **Adult labor.**
2. **Wages—**
   a. **The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.**
   b. **Equal pay for equal work.**
   c. **Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.**
   d. **That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee — and that other wage questions be submitted to it.**
3. **The eight-hour day.**
4. **One day rest in seven.**
5. **Prohibition of night work for women.**
6. **Standards of sanitation and fire protection.**
7. **Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.**
8. **Prohibition of tenement house labor.**
9. **Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.**
10. **Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.**

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime

PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

American Rabbis Endorse Suffrage

The Central Conference of American Rabbis, convening in Buffalo, passed by a large majority a resolution endorsing woman suffrage.

The resolution, which was introduced by Rabbi Horace J. Wolfe of Rochester, New York, is as follows:

WHEREAS, The Central Conference of American Rabbis recognizes the justice of thoroughgoing democracy; and

WHEREAS, The Central Conference of American Rabbis recognizes that in a country which upholds democratic ideals and principles, it is unethical and unjust to shut out women from active participation in choosing its leaders; and

WHEREAS, The Jewish people have reason to know the hardship and bitterness of unjust and proscriptive political discrimination; and

WHEREAS, In peace and in war women have always shown their loyalty, patriotism, and eagerness to serve their country in every possible way; be it

RESOLVED, That we American Rabbis, in Central Conference assembled, hereby feel that it is our solemn duty as ethical leaders in our various communities, preachers of the religion which has stood throughout the centuries for justice and righteousness, to assert our belief in the justice and righteousness of the enfranchisement of the women of our country.

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

The Woman Citizen Goes Shopping

For the infant who wraps the draperies of his carriage about him and lies down to pleasant dreams, only to have the blessed old Afghan slip and slide and sneak over to one side, there is a chain of celluloid rings woven together with ribbons and furnished with a snapper on each end, 85 cents. Another device for holding the carriage cover in place is a set of two metal ribbon-covered rings, strongly suggestive of bicycle clips, that unites the body of the carriage with the soulless coverlet and defies the elements.

* * *

Two heart-shaped clasps at each end of a narrow ribbon-covered elastic band which circles the neck and snaps on to the napkin saves food and interference, to say nothing of Young America's best bib and tucker. Price 65 cents.

* * *

Of course the Baby's Book, where all sorts of important things, like birth, weight, measurements, the first words he utters and other weighty occurrences, are recorded, is in evidence. Charmingly illustrated in colors for $1.50.

* * *

Among the early fall garments that are being received is a top-coat for boys between the ages of 1 and 3. It is of blue serge lined with red flannel, double-breasted and has a velvet collar. Price $5.25. A Roman striped silk stocking cap in pastel shades with a tassel is a novelty for children under two. Price $3.50.

* * *

Really babies have as many needs as they have friends and surely every one in the world is the baby's friend. The house, which makes a specialty of infants' and children's needs, where the above-mentioned articles were found shows many small ingenious things that add to the baby's comfort.

* * *

A Lilliputian brush and comb decorated with tiny flower wreaths makes a strong bid for favor because of its daintiness which suggests the downy top of a baby's head, than which there is nothing softer. This useful trifle costs 75 cents. A larger set consisting of comb and military brushes, ornamented with the picture of a brisk-looking boy scout, would surely lend years to the life of a young hopeful of three or four summers who was trying to grow up fast and be a regular fellow. Price $2.75.

* * *

Whiskers, sacred to the uses of barbarism, are likely to return in force as the result of a war emergency; although I know one young captain who has put to route all the cunning little mustaches in his company and almost brought about a mutiny. For the kit of the soldier, where space is at a greater premium even than in a New York flat, there is a metal mirror guaranteed against rust, crust and personal characteristics. It comes in two styles, round and oblong, and fits into a khaki case. The round mirror sells for $1.25; the oblong for $1.10.

* * *

In the "travelette," gotten out by a firm famous for its toilet accessories, is to be found comfort in a nutshell for the week-end traveler. Tooth-paste, talcum, toilet water and cold cream in tiny packages fitted into a red, black or gray leatheret case tempt the most frugal shopper at 35 cents.

* * *

"Oh, won't you come and spoon with me?" is the shameless invitation set forth, not in so many words of course but by implication, in the saucy bowl of an iced tea or lemonade spoon of glass. It may be had with orange or blue or amethyst colored bowl with tip of the same on clear glass stem, or all of a color. Twenty-five cents each for the larger, or 15 cents for the smaller size.

B. G.

* * *

(Names of shops from which the articles mentioned in these columns can be obtained will be supplied on application. Address Woman Citizen Shopper, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.)

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